"For God and Country.

Cloister of the Colonies Washington Memorial Chapel Patriots' Hall Tower and Library

"No spot on earth—not the plains of Marathon, nor the passes of Sempach, nor the place of the Bastile, nor the dykes of Holland, nor the moors of England—is so sacred in the history of the struggle for human liberty as Valley Forge."

—CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

The Washington Chapel Chronicle

Valley Forge.

A MONTHLY RECORD OF RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.

THE REV. W. HERBERT BURK, Editor and Publisher. The Defenders' Gate, Valley Forge.

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Progress.

Great progress has been made in the erection of the Chapel. The walls of the Nave are now up to within eight feet of the square. This added height gives a better idea of what the Chapel will be. The interior of the Nave is beautiful with its clustered columns of Indianan limestone, and those who have been fortunate enough to see the interior have been enthusiastic in their admiration of the work. The windows of the Choir Room have been set, and the work has been begun on the New Hampshire Bay. The cellar has been concreted in preparation for the installation of the heating plant.

The work on the Chancel will be slow, as there is a large amount of carved stone in this part of the Chapel. Some idea of the character of the work to be done might be gathered from the fact that the Altar alone will weigh over eight tons. This will be a single block of Indiana limestone.

Ye Valley Forge.

The visitors of the Chapel have been interested in watching the Curators at work building a Museum. It is not as

large as many desire, but it is still a Museum built large enough for the exhibits for which it was planned. Mr. Burk and Mr. Hart have built Ye Valley Forge. This was done to accommodate the old wooden portable forge presented by Mr. Samuel J. Reeves. When Mr. Reeves bought the Steward place above Valley Forge this old Forge was in the blacksmith shop. It is known to have been on the place for 80 years at least. Mr. Reeves also presented wooden calipers and a wooden compass. These are made of one piece of hickory so cut that it is possible to bring the two legs in a parallel position. The points are evidently nails filed sharp.

By the side of the Forge is an old sled which years ago was on the Stephens place. At the Stephens sale it was purchased by Mr. Frank Quigg who presented it to the Valley Forge Museum. It is supposed to go back to the times when General Varnum occupied the home of David Stephens.

A blacksmith's box was presented by Mr. John Hornor Baughman. This belonged to his father who, for many years, was the blacksmith at Port Kennedy. As soon as slabs can be secured they will be nailed to the sides in order to give the smithy a more picturesque appearance. The sign, which was painted by Mr. Hart, hangs from the chestnut tree under which the smithy is built. It is located across the drive from the Log Cabin.

The Log Cabin.

Since our last issue we have made good progress on the Cabin which has already done splendid service for the Washington Memorial Sunday School and for the Martha Washington Tea Room. The latches, handles and window stops made by Mr. John H. Baughman are most interesting and have attracted considerable attention. The earth floor gives many surprises as the spots from which the roots have been taken out are still soft and chairs and tables have a way of finding these at one point at least to the surprise of those using them. An effort has been made to have some one present the cement for the floor and others to haul the cinders for the foundation. It would add greatly to the appearance if large red tiles could be laid in the cement.

The fire-place was only a dream until one of the good friends of the Parish came along. He has a habit of turning dreams into realities, and at once authorized the Rector to build a fire-place and send him the bill. The result is a wonderful addition to the Cabin. The fire-place is built of rough stone, and is eleven feet wide. The opening is 7 feet wide, 5 feet high and 3 feet 6 inches deep. Across the top there is a chestnut log cut and hewn on the Chapel grounds. This is fifteen inches high. There are two cranes in the fire-place and both of them are relics of earlier hearths. The fire-place will have a complete equipment and a number of interesting articles has already been secured. The fire-place has been so constructed that it forms a chimney for the kitchen. A terra-cotta flue has been built in the masonry by the side of the great open chimney.

The Parish hearth ought to be a social center for the Parish and its friends. Already there are suggestions for enjoyable evenings around our hearth. It is a great thing for the Parish to have this splendid addition to its equipment. The visitors are lavish in their praise and the whole thing ought to be a matter of Parish pride. Later we hope to light the cabin with some of the old lanterns which the Curator has found in out-of-the-way places.

The sign for the Log Cabin was made by Mr. Reginald L. Hart, assistant Curator of the Museum. It swings in the crotch of a chestnut tree, which seemed to have been grown for this special purpose.

Memorials in the Chapel.

From the beginning individuals and societies have been eager to place memorials in the Washington Memorial Chapel. When the corner-stone was laid there was eagerness shown to secure this privilege and from that day forward more and more interest has been developed as the Chapel has grown. The number of Pews could have been multiplied many times if there had been more room available for such memorials. At present all the memorials in the Nave have been given with the exception of some of the windows. Some of the memorials have already been taken in the Choir and Sanctuary, and others are now under consideration. There certainly can be no more beautiful place or one of more significance, in which to place memorials of heroes of the past, or patriots of the present, than the Washington Memorial Chapel. It was designed as a memorial and was purpgsely elaborated in order to give an opportunity for memorials to the men and women whose lives have contributed to the upbuilding of the great Republic. With the completion of the Chapel its beauty will appeal strongly to many. Already the numerous memorials have won for it the title of the "American Westminster," our Nation's shrine. This title is signiadded, and will be more so as there are adde more memorials of ancestors or loved members of American families. The Washington Memorial Committee held a conference at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, on Saturday evening, July 24th. At that time there was prepared a list of memorials still available. The cost of each was also fixed by the committee as follows:

MEMORANDUM OF FURNISHINGS
WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL,
VALLEY FORGE, PA.

Doors — Sanctuary	$700 00
Doors — Choir Sacristy	900 00
State Panels in the Roof of the Republic; each	500 00
Altar and reredos	5,000 00
Credence	900 00
Piscina	900 00
Sedilia (5), (two taken); each	600 00
Sedilia-Bishop's	1,000 00
Cross	2,000 00
Vases (6); each	150 00
Rail	
Choir Stalls (11); each	4,000 00
Choir Screens (2); each	1,500 00
Organ	10,000 00?
Organ Screens (2); each	1,500 00
Rood Beam	3,000 00
Font Cover	3,000 00
Lamps; each	500 00
Four bays in Cloister:	
3; each at.....	5,000 00
1 at	6,000 00
Entrance Gates	3,000 00
Revolutionary Flags	
Commander-in-Chief's Standard	1,000 00
Litany Desk	750 00
Prayer Desk	500 00
Windows:	
Nave Windows (10) each ...	5,000 00
Sanctuary side windows (1)	5,000 00
West Window	20,000 00?
East Window	20,000 00?

Every State is to have a Panel in the Roof of the Republic with its arms carved and colored, and the name of the donor will be cast on the bronze tablet in the floor beneath. As there are many inquiries in regard to memorials, prompt action will be required to secure the most desirable. Applications should be made to the Secretary, Mr. Joseph M. Rogers, The Delmar Morris,. Germantown, Philadelphia, or to the Rev. W. Herbert Burk, Valley Forge.

The Choir Room and Museum Entrance.

When the building operations were begun it was found that the visitors to the Chapel congested the narrow passage between the two buildings, and as there was only one entrance the situation became at times critical. In addition the choristers were compelled to enter the

Choir Room through the Chapel, and the quarters were so restricted that the vesting was difficult. The Rector met the situation by enlarging the Choir Room and making a new entrance toward the road. This was done without difficulty, and the result is a light, airy and commodious Choir Room and an excellent entrance to the Valley Forge Museum. The work was done by the contractor, Horace H. Burrell, at a cost of $30.08. The Museum Sign was painted by Edwin F. Munshower for $3.50.

"The Ancestors of My Daughters."

Mr. Nathan H. Jones, of Poultney, Vermont, has given to the Washington Memorial Library a copy of his interesting work entitled "The Ancestors of My Daughters." Mr. Jones has written in the inscription of presentation "In memory of Nathan Jones, Sr., a Revolutionary Soldier who wintered at Valley Forge 1777-8, this book is presented to the Valley Forge Museum of American History by the Author." In speaking of the services of Nathan Jones he says: "He went out at the Lexington alarm in 1775, and was a sergeant in Lieut. Ezekiel Olcott's company for the relief of Boston. Time of service, eight days. Nathan Jones re-enlisted April 25, 1777, for three years; discharged January 25, 1780. Reference: pp. 5 and 162 of Conn. Men in the Revolutionary War, but the most complete statement, obtained from the Adjutant General of Connecticut, says that Nathan Jones, of Bolton, Conn., was a sergeant in Lieutenant Ezekiel Olcott's company of men who marched from the Connecticut towns for the relief of Boston at the Lexington alarm in April, 1775. Nathan Jones enlisted April 25, 1777, in Captain Waldridge's company in Second Regiment of Connecticut line, discharged January 25, 1780. The above regiment, raised early throughout the state, went into camp at Peekskill, served during the summer and fall of 1777 along the Hudson under Putnam. It was ordered November 14th to join Washington's army in Pennsylvania, and on December 8th engaged in a sharp action at Whitemarsh, where a number of officers and men was killed and wounded. Wintered at Valley Forge, 1777-8; engaged in the storming of Stony Point, July 15, 1779; wintered '79 and '80 at Morristown."

Washington's Marquee.

With the August payment on account of Washington's Marquee we completed six years of monthly payments. The first payment of $500 on the Marquee was made by the Rev. W. Herbert Burk on August 19, 1909. On the following day the tent was deposited in the Valley Forge Museum of American History. Since that date there have been 18,971 admissions and the receipts have amounted to $1908.50.

This is a remarkable showing and gives some idea of the popularity of the Museum. We have one more year in which to complete the payment of $5000. To do this some special effort will have to be made in the course of the next twelve months. There ought to be no difficulty in securing the balance, as there certainly is no greater monument of Washington in existence than the tent which sheltered him in the most trying periods of his struggle for Independence. Valley Forge is sacred ground because Washington consecrated it by his efforts and prayers. The tent was the scene of similar efforts through eight long years of weary warfare, and time and again, day after day, month after month, year after year, the prayers of the Great Commander were here offered to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. When this is once realized the frail linen tabernacle becomes most sacred to the true American. If 19,000 have paid their tribute to this shrine in these years, more and more it will become an object of veneration as its history becomes known.

Washington Memorial Chapel,
Valley Forge, Pa.

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VESTRYMEN.

Mr. Charles C. Harrison, Jr., Mr. Richard Haughton, Mr. Nathan B. Hughes, Mr. Leslie Jefferis, Mr. Frank Quigg, Mr. S. Col. Summerill, Mr. Henderson Supplee, Mr. Clayton Stephens Walker, Mr. C. Colket Wilson, Jr.

Miss Mary M. Hibbs, Chorister.
Miss Mary Pugh, Organist.
Mr. Louis Buler, Sexton.

Sundays.

10.45 A. M. Service and Sermon.
2.30 P. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
3.45 P. M. Service and Sermon.
Holy Communion, First Sunday.
Saints' Days, 9.30 A. M. Holy Communion.

King-of-Prussia:
9 A. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.

The Valley Forge Museum of American History.

Curator, The Rev. W. Herbert Burk, B. D.
Assistant Curator, Mr. Reginald L. Hart.

The Washington Memorial Library.

Librarian, Mr. E. Russell Jones.

The Rev. J. J. Rowan Spong, M. A., of the Diocese of New York, visited the Chapel on Sunday, July 18th, and preached a scholarly sermon.

Successful Bazaar.

The Washington Chapel Guild added another success to its rapidly increasing list by its Bazaar, held on Saturday, July 24. The invitations were beautiful enough to bring buyers, and the day was ideal. The sale was held in front of the Cloister of the Colonies, and attracted many of the tourists. The fancy table, the cake and candy table and the pitcher table were supplemented with the Tea Room. Almost one hundred dollars were added to the treasury by the well-managed affair.

Roof of the Republic.

Within the past few weeks our correspondence has been covering all the States of the Union, the work at present being largely an effort to interest the patriotic societies of the different states in the Roof of the Republic. Great interest has been aroused and we are hoping soon to be able to report that a number of the Panels has been given. The latest State to have a Panel is Delaware. It is most important that this Roof should be made and placed before the scaffolding is taken down, as it will be a difficult and expensive work to place the Panels after the chapel is built.

The Rector's Vacation.

The Rev. Mr. Burk is suffering from nervous exhaustion and is compelled to give up work for the present. The Guild gave him a check for $150 that he might have a perfect rest. This is the first vacation, with the exception of a few days, which Mr. Burk has had since his illness several years ago. He hopes to be at work by the first of September. In his absence the Rev. A. L. Urban will have charge of the Parish.

"The war that was closed by the surrender of Cornwallis was only the War of the Revolution. The War of Independence is yet to be fought."—Benjamin Franklin.

The Moonlight Festival.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Allen spared no effort in their endeavor to make the Moonlight Festival most enjoyable. The attractive grove around the Camp Tea House was decorated with a large number of red, white and blue lanterns, while quantities of flowers from garden and field were used in the tasteful decorations. The Festival netted twenty dollars, which was added to the treasury of the Guild.

All friends of the Chapel should make note of the date of the Guild Supper, August 20. The statement that the supper will be served by the Guild is a guarantee of an appetizing menu, with the best of good things, well cooked, charmingly served, and a delightful time. If you have any friends to whose pleasure you wish to contribute, this supper is an opportunity to do so in a memorable way.

A Rare Flagon.

The most remarkable piece of pewter secured for the Museum is a pewter flagon 11½ inches high, 5½ inches in diameter at the base, 4 inches at the top with handle and lid. On the lid is stamped under the star I. I. P. On the front in a circle formed by two palm branches there is a coat of arms, consisting of a star over a crude symbol of a cross or hammer with two shepherd's crooks crossed, the letters G. V. and the date 1714. This was probably used as a communion vessel in one of the Pennsylvania German Churches. It was bought by the Curator at a sale at Franconia.

An effort will be made to trace the history of this beautiful piece of the pewterer's art.

"Honor to those whose words and deeds
Thus help us in our daily needs,
And by their overflow
Raise us from what is low."

—Longfellow.

The Future of the American Nation.

A sermon preached in the Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge, July 4, 1915, by the Rev H. M. G. Huff.

The day we are celebrating is sufficiently suggestive of themes for our study without using the usual form of a text.

At this time it is my wish to speak of the future of the American nation. No place than this, is more fitting, where such a subject should find one's earnest expression. For here, the Commander-in-chief of the American forces suffered and waited. Here, too, his army endured cold and nakedness, and through poverty, and hunger remained steadfast to the cause of Independence.

To-day, we are here not only to show our honor for the achievements of the past, but to give an expression of gratitude and worship to Almighty God for the signal benefits that have been given to the American people.

The future of the American nation is large, vague, and will abound in tremendous influences for evil or good.

If it be possible, I wish to awaken in you some thought, however imperfect, of the granduer and largeness of our country. The subject is a worthy one.

History furnishes no analogy of the accomplished facts in the growth of the United States of America. The constant onflow of our national life has made months more fruitful in results than whole years of a generation ago. The law of acceleration in the nation's life moves continuously from the conditions of the present into the future, producing always an intenser energy of thought and action and still larger measure of results —yes, a still wider and quicker communication of moral influences of both good and evil and filling the times to come with responsibilities, obligations and associations that will startle the people of the future with the demands of the *Christian Democracy* that may then reign.

To this end the things which are now

accomplished are but the rudiments, only the laid foundation on which to build our future and on which to use our instruments in making a permanent position of influence in the world.

It is within our knowledge to-day, how some of the material conditions of the nation's higher life have been secured. The Golden Gate of the West has been thrown open to make, through this country, a highway for the commerce of the world. This year we are celebrating and giving honor to the skill and enterprise of scientists, merchantmen, statesmen and financiers in pouring together the waters of the Pacific and the Atlantic into one vast and undivided sea. To-day we are beginning, I say, beginning to command and conserve the vast mineral treasures that lie beneath the soil. To-day we are perceiving with a larger appreciation, the work of education that has been made so general in our land. To-day, on this Independence Day, after more than a century's growth, this nation stands forth permanently fixed before the world. To-day we feel the beating of the real heart of the country growing stronger and firmer, and to believe that our national life will finally adjust itself to its new opportunities, and its world-wide responsibilities for commerce, public policies, its obligations to promote peace, and for the sake of its true manhood, to be the defense, at all hazards, of the poor, the needy and the oppressed. And to believe further that the national life shall not be confined, as heretofore, in its mere borders and extremities, but in that vast central region, where the great Mississippi binding together with its tributaries the richest and most progressive territories of the continent shall be the seat in all the future of the largest population and of the great Republic of the land.

Our greatest progress hitherto is but the indications and not the consummation of our National life. This progress shows us how the field of our world has been prepared. Soon, in the generation now beginning, upon this field there will be not one hundred millions, but two hundred millions of people at work with every instrument in their hands and skilled through our method of education, with the strong morning light of the 20th century upon their foreheads and its fierce heat burning in their blood shall stand together the colossal empire of the world—the blessing or the scourge; the glory or the shame of mankind.

This then, is the prospect that unfolds itself to the vision of our faith, loyality and patriotism. What a prospect it is, and suggests the question to us, what shall be the character and influence of this enormous power of the future, and what as a consequence shall be its fate?

Shall it be a power ruled over by God and so established that He shall be known as our guide in prosperity and peace—a glory in itself and a certain joy to the whole earth? Or shall this land be but the amphitheatre where power shall be wielded over the social, political and industrial lives of men, God-denying and God-defying in its forces and activities? Shall it be a source at home of all lawlessness and violence, a center of malign influences in the world where the "super-man" may reign, and yielding to no motive of God, save that which proclaims a partnership with a divine being to justify its tryanny and destruction? How shall the one or the other of these conditions be determined?

There is no question more serious today than this, and on no day can so serious a question be urged upon us as on the day of Independence. For on its first proclamation no body of men were more solemnly impressed by the God-given responsiblity resting on them than were the members of the Congress assembled in Philadelphia July, 1776. The movement for Independence proclaimed on July 4th, 139 years ago, was conceived in American manhood; brought forth by

the divine instinct of freedom and maintained by the truth of God in its rule for righteousness and justice in the earth. The manhood, the liberty, and the truth which were so essential at the beginning must be the guide to us now as we enter upon the issues of the future life of our nation, and that the same essentials shall sanctify the nation's destiny.

The future of the American people is to be determined in the last analysis by what they believe. If the faith in God, and of his Christ shall be established generally in the hearts of the gathering millions of the future and shall hold themselves to be subjects not only of a human, but of a divine government; if the permanent basis of a complete morality, public and private, shall thus be laid in their conviction that Christ conquers, that Christ rules and that His kingdom still lives, then the noblest future of the American nation is secured. *The people who so serve God, all things will serve.*

Finally let us note briefly some reasons why the rule of God's kingdom should be the power that will control the peculiar circumstances now affecting the life and development and final destiny of the nation.

Time does not admit of but an outline of the grounds on which this belief rests.

One ground is this. The rougher and physical work of conquering vast portions of the country from their nature's wild has been done. The higher endowments and capacities of the people are now being brought into play and their intellectual and moral character permanently shaped. This may seem a strained assertion in the face of the great extent of lands to be reclaimed for civilization. While this is true, it is certain, also, that abundant and valuable parts of our inheritance have already been possessed. The people dwelling therein are now freed from the consuming care for bodily necessities which tied the first occupiers of the soil to lower forms of thought and labor. The well known facts of our present life support this contention: The large number of youth capable of productive manuel development who fill our schools, the countless volumes of all kinds of literature, and its multitude of readers. Even the character of our pioneer work under the influence of general education and the growth in mechanical skill has changed. The axe scarcely moves in advance of the book or the scientific survey and mechanical implement. Thus everywhere in cities and villages, in the metropolis, and in the mountains of Tennessee our population freed from the task of the future by work already done are reading and thinking and by such thinking and reading are forming their convictions which they are to hand down to their children and to shape now and hereafter the character and destiny of the national life.

Another fact. We have arrived at a period in our growth when the various tides of immigration have ceased to beat as a wave upon our shores in a boundless and endless waste, and when the formation of these divers forces into a homogeneous body politic has begun.

[To be continued.]

Relics of the Olden Time.

The Curator of the Museum has recently purchased some old-time relics, which will be of real interest to the many visitors. Foremost in these additions are the bee-hives woven years ago by the Pennsylvania Germans. These are often pictured, but are rarely seen to-day. Another unusual relic is an ordinary cow horn with a hook riveted so that it can be hung upon the band of a man's trousers. It was carried by the reaper and was filled with vinegar, as it was considered the best material for cleaning the scythe-stone. We also secured several of the old Pennsylvania pie plates variously marked and the potter's mould upon which they were made.